

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTRAID.

The Trial of John Brown, Charged with Conspiracy, Treason and Murder.

CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

BURNING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Interesting Correspondence from Harper's Ferry and Richmond.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

Joshua R. Giddings' Address on Slavery and Old Brown's Plot.

THE FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

October 29, 1859.

The Court met at ten o'clock.

The juror announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a few minutes, to enable them to have an interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time.

Soon afterwards Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed.

Samuel Chilton, of Washington city, appeared as additional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified.

Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, Ohio, was introduced to the Court as counsel for the prisoner, and qualified.

Mr. Chilton thought it due to himself to make an explanatory statement before the trial proceeded. Yesterday he was very unexpectedly called upon to come here, and aid in the defence of the prisoner. Knowing from the newspapers that the trial was in progress, he took time to consider and consult his friends as to the propriety of accepting the proposition. He would be in time, but his friends advised him to come, and he did so with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen already conducting the defence. Upon reaching here he found that they had withdrawn from the case, and he hesitated about undertaking it; but upon consultation with the prisoner and his friends here, they insisted he should do so, and he would do the best he could, not feeling at liberty under the circumstances to refuse. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not having had time to read the indictment or examination already given. He made no motion for delay; this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant any postponement, he knew it would be done under a sense of duty. Those extraordinary circumstances would also render it impossible for his associates, Mr. Griswold, to discharge his full duty as counsel. A short delay of a few hours, if the Court thought proper to grant it, would enable them to make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. No more delay could be granted.

Mr. Holt objected to the receiving as evidence of the letter of Gerrit Smith heretofore published; also to the autobiography of Brown written by himself, and both were withdrawn.

Several witnesses were then examined by Mr. Holt, and cross-questioned by the prisoner lying on his bed, wrapped in a blanket. The testimony was mainly relative to Brown's kind treatment at the prisoners.

At one o'clock a recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session several witnesses for the prisoner were examined, all proving that Brown had treated his prisoners with humanity, and frequently expressed his regret that blood should have been shed by him in self-defence.

The defence closed their testimony at about four o'clock, and the State desired to give the case to the jury without argument.

Capt. Brown insisted that his counsel should argue the case, and after the opening speech for the State the Court adjourned to Monday morning, when the counsel for the prisoner will proceed.

THE CAPTURED INSURGENT AT CARLEISLE.

October 29, 1859.

The prisoner in jail here, for whom a requisition was made by the Governor of Virginia as Albert Hazlett, was before the Judge today upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was Wm. Harrison. Several reasons of Harper's Ferry were examined, and testified positively that the prisoner was one of the invaders. They had conversed with him and recognized him. Mr. Cleveland said he saw the face of his wife when in the act of shooting a citizen. No one of the witnesses knew his name.

The Court took the ground that the requisition is legally and formally right, but there is no evidence that we have any man in our custody named Hazlett whom we can deliver on this requisition. We are satisfied that a monstrous crime has been committed, and that the prisoner was there and participated, and therefore recommend him to await a requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

OUR HARPER'S FERRY CORRESPONDENCE.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 27, 1859.

Editorial and Address of the People's Appearance of the

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about to assemble, at Harper's Ferry, on the 20th of

October, 1859, with arms, ammunition, and other

articles of war, and with intent to seize the

armory, and to hold the place, and to maintain the

peace and dignity of the Commonwealth.

Second Count.—That the said John Brown, Aaron C. Stephens, Aaron D. Stephens, Edwin Coppes, Shields Green and John

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armory, and to hold the place, and to maintain the

surprise. But nothing would deter us from our hazardous

enterprise, once we had secured a means of conveyance.

And this was the great difficulty. At last, the landward

route was discovered. A small boat, a tug, and a volunteer

boat crew, a little negro harbor, volunteered to pilot us

on our way. When we started the night was moonless

and dark, and the water was very rough. The boat

crew were very anxious, and we had to row very hard

to make headway. The boat crew were very anxious, and

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